STORIES OF SHERMAN.

Gen. G. M. Dodge Entertains an Iowa Campfire With Unpublished Incidents of the War.

'At a Campfire in connection with the recent Encampment of the Iowa Department, G. A. R., Gen, G. M. Dodge told many interesting stories of his service. chiefly about Gen, Sherman,

Among other things he said:

"While Sherman and McPherson went to Vicksburg in connection with the Meri-dian campaign, in December, 1863, they left Logan and myself in the Department of the Cumberland, without a commander, to take care of ourselves and do the best we could: and it was while we were there curred between Logan and Thomas which prevented the appointment of Logan to the command of the Army of the Tennessee on the death of McPherson. It all arose from simple annoyances. Logan, being of an authoritative disposition, and having been with a little army that held its way and was omnipotent where it stood, could not understand why he could not send one of his own soldiers or officers over the railroads in any other General's Department with his own pass, without applying to Gen. Thomas's staff for transportation. This brought on a conflict between Thomas and Logan, at first no big-ger than your hand, but finally growing into a matter of into a matter of considerable moment When Gens. Sherman and McPherson re turned from their Meridian raid, March 17, 1864, Sherman was appealed to by both officers, and, desiring peace, used all his ingenuity to soften matters and to satisfy Logan and Thomas; but neither really forgave the other for the differences that then occurred.
"It was while lying here that Grant

was ordered to Washington and in March 1864, on Sherman's return from the Meridian campaign, the corps commanders, Gen. Rawlins and one or two others, among them Gen. Sheridan, were ordered to Nashville, where we met Gens. Grant and Sherman. Sherman's first suggestion was that we should go to the theater. We were all dressed in our rough cam-We were all dressed in our rough campaigning clothes; in fact, we had nothing else with us, as we had not been able to get any supplies since we left the Mississippi. That night we went to a theater, paid our way and obtained seats in the front row in the balcony. The play of 'Hamlet' was upon the boards. You all know what a fine Shaksperean critic Sherman was. The play was simply being butchered, to the great amusement of the theater full of soldiers, who were either coming from leave of absence or going upon one. No one in the audience seemed to recognize us, and we sat there seemed to recognize us, and we sat there quite a while. Sherman, who was sitting next to me, talked so loudly about the play that everybody could hear him. He

"Dodge, that is no way to play Hamlet.' And he went on so excitedly that I said to him two or three times: 'General, don't talk so loud; some of the boys will discover us, and there will be a scene.' But he was so indignant at the butchery of the play that he could not keep still. During the grave digger's scene, where 'Hamlet' picks up the skull of 'Yoric' and soliloquizes on it, a soldier in the back part of the audience rose up and halooed out at the top of his voice: 'Bay, pard, what is it, Yank or reb?' Of course, the whole house came down, and Grant said: 'We had better get out of here.' We left, and no one knew that the two great soldiers of the age had been there listening. 'Dodge, that is no way to play Han

ere listening.
"Within a day or two we were sent back to our command. Grant was desir-ous of taking some of the officers who had served with him in the West to the Eastern army. Sherman protested, desir-ing to have his army left intact, but Sheri-dan was finally selected and army left intact. dan was finally selected and taken against his protest, all the rest being left. Sher-man went with Grant as far east as Cincinnati. During the Reunion of the Army of the Tennessee at Cincinnati in 1869, at the banquet in the Burnett House, Sherman pointed out to me the room where sat down with their maps and came to their agreement as to the general movement that was to be made general movement that was to be made in Grant's campaign in May, 1864. The agreement, as Sherman stated it to me, was for each to take care of the enemy in his part of the country, and Grant was to move all the armies at once. Both agreed that they would each hold the enemy in their front; that, although the rebels had the interior lines, it would be the duty of each to prevent the movement of any of the enemy's forces from the of the enemy's forces from the

front of ore to the other.

"Grant said to Sherman: 'If Lee sends any of his troops to your front I will send you as many men as he sends Johnston.'
During the campaign Sherman often said:
We must press Johnston, so that under
no circumstances can they detach a corps
or any part of their command to reinforce
Lee.'

"I had a corps command all the way from Corinth, Miss., to Marietta, Ga., with only the rank of a Brigadier-General. As we marched down to Kenesaw I was in command of that portion in the field in command of that portion in the field of the Sixteenth Corps of the Army of the Tennersee, with officers of much high-prompt much respectively. This staff would hear and repent to me, and was annoying and made me uncomfort-able. I sat down and wrote to Gen. Shers man, explaining to him fully that these criticisms had come to me, and that they made me feel very uncomfortable; that my staff were all telking about it, rumor stating that this officer and that officer was going to relieve me; and I said to Sherman that I thought be had better give me a command better fitted to my rank, and to relieve me and him. He put this indorsement upon the paper:

"Suppose you wait until some one that

"He did not even sign it officially. He afterward poked a good deal of fun at me for my foolish action. He soon after sent me a telegraphic dispatch that came from the President, telling him that he had relieved him from his difficulty about Dodge.

My commission reached me and I depresed My commission reached me and I donned

erman always sustained his officers who assumed great authority in an emerg-ency, although they might do wrong. As an instance, I give you the following: Be-fore Gen. Sherman crossed the Chatta-hooches for his attack upon Atlanta, his army was stretched from Soap Creek to Sandtown Perry, facing the river. My corps, the 16th, was upon the extreme right, and I thought the crossing was to be by the right flank, as it was so much nearer to Atlanta, and my orders were to seize all ferry boats and other means of crossing. Gen. Sherman came to my head-quarters, took out his man and extend how. quarters, took out his map and asked how quarters, took out his map and asked how long it would take me to construct a bridge across the river at Roswell, some 40 miles away, beyond our extreme left, telling me it was rock bottom and could be forded, and that there was a road bridge at that point which the Confederates had destroyed.

"I supposed I would have to go into the woods and cut the timber, and told him to would require at least a week. He had

which were left from the fire and utilize them.

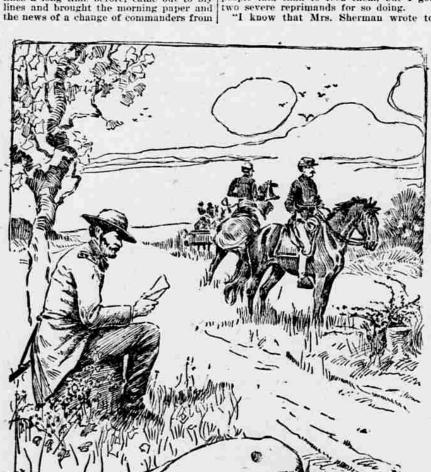
"The next morning some of my officers son Davis. I could narry reason who were better lawyers than I was told me that the proprietor was making a North before since the beginning of the was in a Northern State, not having been me that the proprietor was making a strong protest, and that I was liable to get into trouble on account of violation of international law. Although I was using the material, I thought it best to write Gen. Sherman a letter stating what I had done and what the claims were at the

Gen. Sherman a letter stating what I had done and what the claims were, at the same time notifying him that by using this material I would have the bridge completed by Wednesday."

"Gen. Dodge then related that in reply Sherman sent him a highly diplomatic note, saying nothing about international law or the French flag, but telling him he might destroy all Geograp to make the might destroy all Georgia to make the bridge good and strong. Subsequent to the war heavy claims were made, and the officers who took part were censured by the Government, which had to pay roundly for the factories.
"The moment our army crossed the

bridge the movement upon Atlanta com-menced. It was the 19th or 20th of July when one of the scouts, a boy of the 2d Iowa, who had been sent into the enemy's lit was a great deal cheaper to let these lines a long time before, came out to my people talk than to feed them, but I got

ime afterward when I received his an swer, which is too characteristic to pubsh, but it said: 'We will settle with those fellows after we get through down here. mand of the Department of Missouri, suc ceeding Rosecrans, and made headquar-ters at St. Louis. I found Gen. Sher-man's family in St. Louis, and, naturally, coming from an old commander like him, t was my pleasure to do anything and everything I could for his family. Mrs. Sherman was trying to soften the hard-ships of war by getting people out of prison and by relieving their necessities. There had been a great many arrests made. I found the prisons full and commenced emptying them, with the idea that



"SHERMAN SAT DOWN UPON A STUMP AND ISSUED HIS ORDERS,"

marching. He was with Gen. Schofield's column. Sherman and Schofield and some one else whom I can not remember dis cussed the news, and I remember distinct-y Schofield giving his opinion of Hoodthat it meant fight.

watching, Gen. Sherman sat down upon a stump and issued his orders that conarmy, attacked Thomas, intending to dou-ble him up from right to left, knowing how greatly extended Sherman's forces duty."

"After the fight of July 22 was over, After the fight of July 22 was over, and at 10 o'clock at night, Logan called Blair and myself to meet him, Logan then being in command of the army (McPherson having been killed at 2 o'clock). We met in the rear of the Fifteenth Corps, under an oak tree on the line of the Au-gusta Railroad, and discussed the results of the day. The fighting on Blair's right and Logan's left at Bald Hill was still

At Logan's request I sent Mersey's Bri-gade, which was in the bivouac near us, to go in and relieve Blair's men at the critical point on Bald Hill.

"Logan and Blair thought that the

Army of the Cumberland or the Army of the Ohio should send a portion of the forces and relieve some of our exhausted men, and I was sent to see Sherman. My recollection now is that I met him in a tent, though it is said officially that he had his headquarters at the Howard House. When I met him he seemed surprised to see me, but greeted me cordially and spoke of the great loss of McPherson. I stated to him my errand. He turned upon me and said: 'Dodge, you whipped them today, didn't you?' I said: 'Yes, sir.' Then he said: 'Can't you do it again to morrow?' and I said: 'Yes, sir.' I bade him good-night and went back to my own command, resolved never again to be

sent on such an errand. that he knew what orders he had given to press Atlanta and hold the forces in the intrenchments surrounding it, and he wanted it said that the little Army of the Cennessee had fought the great battle without any belp, and he knew from the punishment the rebel army had received that Hood would not dare attack us in

has a right to complain does so, and go shead and do your duty and mind your own business. W. T. SHERMAN. "During the battles around Atlanta, on the front on the morning on the front on the morning of April 2. When the Sixth Corps broke through the given a Confederate leave. I was supgiven a Confederate leave. I was sup-posed to be fatally wounded. The doctor reported to Sherman and he, desiring to keep the news from my family, instructed every operator to send only his dispatches; but in doing this he forgot that there was nothing that could occur but what went over the wires immediately.

"So the news reached my people that I had been fatally wounded. Dispatches came to my staff trying to obtain the facts. but they could not reply, because of Sherbut they could not reply, because of Sherman's orders. In talking about it afterward, he said: 'I acted from my instincts. I simply wanted to send the truth, but I only succeeded in making trouble, and that has always happened to me when I tried to be extra cautious; I always put my foot in it; some smart Aleck gets ahead of me.' As soon as Sherman heard I was wounded he came to my tent with Dr. Kidd, his Chief Surgeon, and found a Surgeon of my own corps in charge of me. As soon as the shock of the wound passed away I gradually became conscious passed away I gradually became conscious

bridge across the river at Roswell, some of the state words at the point which the Confeder at that point which the Confeder at the point which the point when the point

Gen. Johnston to Gen. Hood. I took him | the General and told him what I was do I carried out any requests she made so far as it was possible for me to do so; and Sherman, still looking after my interests as he had always done, wrote me a letter and said: 'You must not issue these orders and release these people simply be-"While I stood there listening and cause Mrs. Sherman requests you to do satching, Gen. Sherman sat down upon so. You must use your own judgment in stump and issued his orders that continue this matter and only issue orders where a stump and issued his orders that concentrated his armies and brought Mc-pherson from Stone Mountain, some 20 miles away, and closed us all in on Thomas, showing he fully comprehended the situation. Soon after Hood, with his army, attacked Thomas, intending to donarmy, attacked Thomas, intending to donarmy, attacked Thomas, intending to donarmy, attacked Thomas, intending to donarmy or more still eding to a goldier's below you must still eding to a goldier's duty.'

Capture of Fort Gregg.

Thomas M. Harris.
Maj.-Gen. E. O. C. Ord took command

Maj.-Gen. E. O. C. Ord took command of the Army of the James about the mid-dle of January, 1865, relieving Maj.-Gen. B. F. Butler. Maj.-Gen. John Gibbon commanded the Twenty-fourth Corps. The First Division of the Twenty-fourth Corps was commanded by Brig.-Gen. Robert S. Foster, now living at Indinnapolis Ind

The First Division during the Appomattox campaign was composed as follows: First Brigade, 39th Ill., 62d Ohio, 67th Ohio, 199th Pa., and a detachment of the 85th Pa., commanded by Col. Thomas O. Osborn. The Second Brigade had been taken to

The Second Brigade had been taken to Fort Fisher.

Third Brigade—10th Conn., 11th Me., and 100th N. Y., commanded by Col. George B. Dandy.

Fourth Brigade—8th Me., 89th N. Y., 148th N. Y., 158th N. Y. and 55th Pa., commanded by Col. Harrison S. Fairchild.

The First Division, with the Independent Division of Twenty-fourth Corps, and Brig. Gen. Wm. Birney's Division of colored troops, of the Twenty-fifth Corps, started about sundown on Monday evening, March 27, 1865, from the extreme right of our line north of the James River below Richmond, and marched to our left below Richmond, and marched to our left at Hatcher's Run (about 25 miles) and reieved the Second Corps on the morning "During the battles around Atlanta, of the 29th, and went on the firing line to their support, double-quicking a good part of the way, passing over our works part of the way, passing over our works and the rebel works, which were descrited, going in the direction of the Appenmattox River above Petersburg and joining on to the left of the Sixth Corps, finally coming out in front of two strong earthworks about 500 yards distant, where we were halted, about 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

The fort on our right front proved to be Fort Gregor, the one to the left feature.

Fort Gregg; the one to the left front was Fort Whitworth. We were going toward

Thomas O. Osborn, led the assault as to hearing, but not as to seeing, and the first words I heard were when Sherman turned on Dr. Kidd and said:

The fort was commanded by Lieut.-Col.
J. H. Duncan, with about 300 men (Mississippians), who made a most heroic re-

astonished and indignant to hear cheer after cheer given at the station for Jefferson Davis. I could hardly realize that I was in a Northern State, not having been C. Brisco, of the 199th Ps., was wounded. From 12 to 18 regiments participated. From 12 to 18 regiments participated, more or less, in the assault, and all did well their part, but Foster's Division made the assault, was the first with the flag on the fort and first in the fort. The ditch around the fort was some six feet does not 10 feet with the first with the flag on the fort was some six feet does not 10 feet with the flag of the first was some six feet does not 10 feet with the flag of the first was some six feet does not 10 feet with the flag of the fl deep and 10 feet wide, very muddy, with some water in the bottom. So the men had to help each other mon the parapet and to help each other spon the parapet until there was sufficient force to take it, when they went in with a rush and the fight was over. The ground charged over was an open field, no obstructions at all for about 300 yards, descending to a ravine with a small stream of water running through it. From the ravine to the ning through it. From the ravine to the fort was about 200 yards. The rebels let the assaulting column cross the ravine before they fired a shot, when they gave us the best they had and fought like demons to a finish.—WM. E. CHICK, Co. I, 85th Pa., First Brigade, Foster's Division Twenty-fourth Corps, Uniontown, Pa.

> BATTLE OF FRANKLIN. Member of the Second Brigade, Second

Division, Fourth Corps, Tells of Fierce EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: The de

ails of battle are usually omitted by the historian, as a matter of little interest except to participants. Official reports, as well as eye-witnesses, differ widely as to details. In the issue of May 1 Capt. Rice, of 125th Ohio, writes of the battle of Franklin.

In stating that Gen. Schofield reached Franklin "soon after sunrise," Capt. Rice not only contradicts Gen. Schofield himself, who says "a little before daylight," and Gen. Cox, who says it was "an hour before daybreak," but leaves the reader to infer that the General had an opportunity to view and to give direction as to the line chosen for defense. It is an un-disputed fact that neither Gen. Schofield nor Gen. Stanley considered an assault by the enemy probable; hence their inatten-tion to the placing of the troops and means of defense, which is further evidenced by the fact that those most important duties were left entirely to subordinates. not claimed by any one, so far as I am aware, that Gen, Schofield was at any time after daybreak on or near the line of pattle, but busied himself wholly with the novement and disposition of his trains.

Having competent Engineers and Quar-

termasters, it does seem that the safety of the trains at Franklin could have been well intrusted to them, and that had the commanding General given his entire time, as he should have done, in observation of the movements of the enemy and the prop-er disposition of his forces, the intentions of the enemy would have been as apparent to him as they were to every man on the line, and the victory would not have been marred by the blunders that attended it. In the absence from the field of Gens. Schofield and Stanley no one felt like directing the over-confident Wagner to withdraw the misplaced brigades of Lane and Conrad, and thus have avoided eedless loss, as well as inviting defeat. Capt. Rice's statement that Gen. Stan-ey came up after the line had been fully restored; that he was wounded before he reached the line, and that he immediately rode away, "his horse neither killed or wounded," is in conflict with the official reports of Gens. Stauley and Cox. except that the latter in subsequent writings in-sists that the former left the field imme-

diately after being wounded.

Gen. Stanley declares explicitly in his report that he reached Opdycke's Brigade before it formed for the charge; that he was with that brigade for 20 minutes while retaking and holding the line, and that while riding to the left along the line "my horse was killed, and no sooner had I regained my feet than I received a musket ball through the back of my neck," and adds: "My wound, however, did not prevent my keeping the field." Gen. Stanley's report can be verified by many witnesses yet living. Equally at fault is the Captain's state-

ment that his brigade took position "about 100 yards to the rear with regiments in EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I have noticed the controversy between members of the Independent Division of Infantry that

ing the line, led Gens. Ruger, Cox and Schofield into error in stating that our lines were wholly reoccupied and enemy driven out, whereas the fact and is now generally conceded, that the enemy took possession of Strickland's front line at the outstart, and held it throughout the battle, and that no part of it was at any time recovered. Carter's garden, a tract 65 by 45 yards

in extent, and so used for the past 60 years, lay between Strickland's lines, and immediately west of the Columbia Pike. In the works at the south side of the gar-den was the 50th Ohio next the pike, with

the 72d Ill. on its right.

On the north line of the garden, 45 feet west of the pike, was an "office" 12x16.

Six feet west of the office was the brick smoke house. At the southwest corner of the smoke house Strickland's second line of works began, and was occupied, as far

of works began, and was occupied, as far as the garden extended, by the 44th Mo.

The space from the pike to the office was probably unoccupied when the battle opened. At the impact of the Confederates the 50th Ohio and 72d Ill. were lifted out of the works at the south line of the garden and landed among the 44th Mo. and about the Control Washington. about the Carter House, which stood 20 feet north of the office. The enemy filled the garden, and one passed east of the office and sought shelter at the south end of the front steps of the Carter House, where he soon lost his life and his body was found the next morning.

Two others burrowed under the eave of the smokehouse on the south side, and

thus sheltered survived the conflict without a scratch.

Every other person who entered that

garden while the battle raged was driven out or reported among the losses, except possibly Capt. Rice, because lodged against the works on the south side were the Confederate brigades of Strahl, Gist and Carter, with parts of Gordon's and Sear's, reinforced after dark by Manigault's, of Johnson's Division, Lee's Corps, while the works at the north line of the garden, 65 yards distant, were firmly held by Strickland's Brigade, with parts of Lane's and Opdycke's. The fire that was delivered Opdycke's. The fire that was delivered across that garden spot, by the contending forces was most fierce and destructive from start to finish, and the losses there greater than in any other part of the line. Here it was that Gens, Brown, Strahl, Gist, Carter and Manigault fell, while hundreds of officers less distinguished and hundreds of men in the tanks were killed or so desperately wounded that their fur-ther participation in the war was impos-

Gen. Cox, in his books, written for the purpose of eliminating the Fourth Corps from the battle of Franklin, says the enemy had possession of the cannon on both sides of the Columbia Pike, and refers to At no time did the enemy have posses ion of any of the cannon west of the Co-umbia Pike, and we challenge proof to

the contrary.

Many of the officers and men engaged at Franklin had seen service in more notable battles of the war, but all unite in declaring the fighting at Franklin to have been of the fiercest possible character, and Gen. G. W. Gordon, who was in the focus of this storm of war and had exceptional opportunities of witnessing the character of the struggle, declares it to have been "a scene of surpassing terror and awful grandeur." A very careful investigation has found the Confederate loss to have been 6.44 killed and wounded, besides over 700 prisoners.—W. D. Thompson, Second Brigade, Second Division, Fourth Corps, Minneapolis, Kan.

The First Shot at Gettysburg. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: It is not my intention to discuss with Comrade Ditzler, 8th Ill. Cav., the question as to "Who fired the first shot at Gettysburg." But I

will call his attention to a few facts which he seems to have ignored: First. He says that the "first shot" of his regiment was fired "about 7 o'clock in the morning of July 1."

Alphonse Hodges had his little scrap with Heth's Division, as Heth himself says, "within a few minutes of 6 a. m." Second. The Government, through mixed commission of Union and Confedmixed commission of Union and Confederate soldiers, has mapped the field of Gettysburg to show the positions of brigades not only on each of the three days, but at different hours of each day. These maps show that Gamble's Brigade, to which the Sth Ill. Cav. belonged, was not on the Cashtown Road at any time, but was formed on a line reaching from the was formed on a line reaching from the north side of the railroad grading to the Mummasburg Road. Devin's Brigade, to which the 9th N. Y. Cav. belonged, was formed on a line south of the grading, and the Cashtown Road

ran through its line. The only trouble with Comrade Ditzler is that he has got himself and his gallant regiment on the Third. It is a rule of the Memorial As

ociation that whenever a regiment wishes immortalize any sparticular achievement on its monument it must satisfy the Asso on its monument it must satisfy the Asso-ciation by indubitable proof that its claim is historically true. Under this rule the Association permitted the 9th N. Y. Cav. to claim in letters of granite the credit of "Discovering the Enemy."

This will end the debate as far as I am concerned. As for Comrade Ditzler, I must eave him to fight it out with the Government maps and the Memorial Association. As for myself, I was not there at the time of day under consideration, and never got any farther west than the railroad cut anyhow. I had a heap of trouble in get-ting even that far, and a good deal more in getting away.—Augustus Buell (The

INDIANA BATTLE-FLAGS.

Pathetic Incidents of the Farewell to the Old

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I had the pleasure of attending the dedication of the Soldiers' Monument at Indianapolis, Ind. While the meeting with old comrades whom I had not seen or even corresponded with for 40 years was pleasurable, in-deed, yet other things made it very sad. Indiana's Governor had given permission to the old boys to take from the cases in the State House the old banners under which they had marched and fought for three years. Oh, how our hearts throbbed to see that dear old flag once more. While only a tattered old rag, actually falling to pieces, yet there was a sentiment—shall I call it—cropping out, which inspired each old veteran to elbow and crowd into the State House corridors to get posses-sion of the particular "Old Glory" which he had fought under, and the jam was alnost unbearable. Color Bearer Wm. Selmier, of Otto,

Ind., and I finally got into the room where the Custodians were giving out the flags to their respective regiments. How proud ly we called for the flag of the 93d Ind On looking for our flag and not finding it. we were told that it had already gone out, and we were two badly disappointed soldiers, for we hoped to go back home and tell that we had carried our old flag once more. But as we could not we hurried out to find and march under it, which glory enough. We anxiously scanned each card attached to the different flags, which bore in plain figures the number of each regiment, the flags themselves being to rotten to unfurl; but, alas! no 93d was to be seen. We then began to make inquiry. be seen. We then began to make inquiry, and learned that 25 or more of the old flags had been loaned for company Re-unions at different times and never re-turned. Had the comrades who held pos-session of these dear old banners been present and seen the keen disappointment we all suffered they would have deter mined then and there to return the flags to the State House, where they belong.

Now, comrades, these flags do not be-long to you or your company or any oth-er individual, but to the regiment at large, and our State House is the proper place for them to rest, where you and I, our

wrinkled cheeks, to be permitted to "just put a hand on the dear old flag." Then, as a comrade would meet one of

his old command whom he had not seen since they were mustered out 40 years ago, and as they recognized each other, it from the spirit world. Perhaps neither knew that the other was alive until they met and were clasped in each other's arms; then again tears flowed down the furrows made by the plow of time on these wrinkled old visages that were flushed with the rosy hue of youth when they parted 40 years ago. Do I herr you say, young reader, "Oh, that was the mere foolish sentiment of childish old men." Ah, me, boys, call it childish sentiment if you will, but it is patriotic sentiment, never to be blotted out of those old hearts

while they continue to throb.

As the time came to redeposit the old flags in the State House and we were told the Adjutant-General of Indiana to bid farewell to our old banners, a scene was then enacted which can never be blot was then enacted which can never be not ted from the memory of any old soldier who witnessed it. Each man as he looked at his flag felt that nevermore would he look upon his much-b-loved regimental banner, and I am sure the laying away of one of his own dear family could not

of one of his own dear family could not have affected him more.

Then a farewell handshake with his old comrade, as they each hurried to the train which would carry them to their homes, was next in order, and again the tears was next in order, and again the tears flowed as one would say, as he gave his comrade a hearty grip, "Good-by, Jack; I don't believe I will ever see you again." Then Jack would reply, "Never mind, Billy; let's try to meet over there." God bless the boys in blue.—J. W. LACOCK, Sergeant, Co. C, 93d Ind.

The 8th Tenn, at Atlanta.

A. A. Jones, 8th Tenn., Toledo, Iowa, writes: "On page 339, Gen. J. B. Hood's 'History of the Rebellion,' in the official report, by Gen. S. D. Lee, at Atlanta, Ga., is the statement that Bate's Division, of Hardee's Corps, on the evening of Ang. 5, 1865, was placed in line and constructed very strong skirmish works, and that on the 6th a corps of the enemy attacked. and was signally and handsomely repulsed. There is not a word of truth in the statement that a corps of Union troops was engaged. I participated in the charge on Aug. 6, and do not deny that we were repulsed and lost many men in killed and wounded, and that our colors were taken. But it was because only a brigade was engaged against a division of Confederengaged against a division of Confederates, protected by heavy works. The brigade that made the charge was the First Brigade, Third Division, Twenty-third Corps, and was composed of the 8th Tenn., 100th and 104th Ohio, and 12th and 16th Ky., commanded by Col. Reilly, 104th Ohio. While it is true that we did receive very severe chastisement in this action and left many a noble boy on the field, I think we were fully revenged at Franklin. In the action at Atlanta the 8th Tenn. charged with 180 men and left about 40 per cent, on the field, with loss of both our colors. The Color-Bearer who carried the field flag was captured with the flag. He field flag was captured with the flag. He did not stop when we were repulsed, but rushed on toward the enemy's works, pushing the flagstaff between the head-log

PICKET SHOTS

From Alert Comrades Along the Whole

FATHERS AND SONS. . . . Comrade John D. Muir, Co. K, 21st Ohio, and Lieutenant, Co. E, 144th Ohio, Scotch Ridge, Ohio, claims for Co. K, 21st Ohio, an organization which participated in 22 hard-fought battles, among which were Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Chattahoochee River and Kenesaw Mountain, the honor of having the largest number of fathers, sons and the largest number of fathers, sons and brothers ever enlisted in any one company during the war. They are as follows: Capt. S. S. Canfield and son, George. Both returned home. Henry Pember and son, Homer. Both returned home. John and James Pember, nephews of Henry. John returned home and James died in Cincinnati, Ohio. Hiram Powers and his son, James. The father returned home and James and James. James. The father returned home and the son died in Andersonville Prison. Isanc Hatheway and son, Samuel. The father was killed at Kenesaw Mountain and the son returned home. George, a brother of

Isaac Hatheway, returned home. There were three families of Forrests in Co. K. They were: John S. Forrest and sons, James A. and William. Father and son, James A., returned home, and son William suffered the tortures of Andersonville. William and Robert Forrest returned home. James, Alexander and Thomas Forest. Alexander was the only one of them that returned home. James was killed at Kenesaw Mountain and Thomas in ex-Reason of the Sultana on the Mississippi River. John, Joseph and Britton Russell. All returned home. George and William Shanks. Both were left on Chickamauga's field. Elisha and Ransom Harris. Both netd. Elisha and Ransom Harris. Both returned home. Thomas and Francis Mosley. "Thomas died at Nashville, Tenn., and Francis at Murfreesboro. George, John and Charles Myers. George was killed at Stone River; John at Kenesaw Mountain. Elisha and Isaac Fair. Elisha was killed at Murfreesboro and Isaac returned home. David, Ebenezer, Elbridge and Martin Whitmore. All four returned home. Daniel and George Zimmerman. George died iel and George Zimmerman. George died at Nashville and Daniel returned home. Lieut, John R. and Sidney Patterson, Both

BROTHERS IN CO. A, 781H ILL.

Comrade John Curtis, Co. A, 78th Ill.,
Brooklyn, Ill., writes that he has read the list of brothers mentioned as belonging to Co. A, 78th Ill., appearing in The Nagtional Tribune of May 15. It was stated that there were 13 pairs of brothers in the company, while Comrade Curtis says that there were at least 20. Some families had three and one family had five brothers in the company. Comrade Curtis gives the following list: C. W. and A. L. Hite, N. P. and W. S. Woods, Amos and Richard Scott, J. H. and J. B. Wheeler, F. M. and G. W. Rigby, Nels, John and Henry Vandiver, John and Ben Davis, James and Dyer Blate, Samuel and Martis Fugate, Robert and William Davis, H. C. and Ike Bodenhamer, Wm. and Jim Burton, Jesse, John, W. H., Joseph and James Curtis, Web, Ike and James Howe, G. W. and James Brundage, M. P. and John Mullen, Geo, and Sam Ewing, Geo, and Wm. Hillyer, Sol and Wm. Toland, Henry Wiles and two brothers were killed at Chickamauga. Sol Toland Wm. Davis Henry Wiles and two brothers were killed at Chickamauga. Sol Toland, Wm. Davis, Ben Davis, James Blate, Martin Fugate and Samuel Fugate were killed on the Atlanta campaign. Henry Vandiver and Richard Scott were killed at Jonesboro. John Davis and Dyer Blate died at Franklin, Tenn. The Curtis boys were all wounded; two slightly, three severely. Nels Vandiver and Wm. Hillyer were both wounded in rush on Kenesaw. The 78th was in Gen Granger's Corne in bettle of googa to the Grand Review

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Amon C. Cline, Co. D. 11th Kan., Es-rom, Mo., writes: "It was in the Fall of 1864; we had just arrived at Lexington, Mo. Miner Hoskison, Bill McCall and myself made a request of our Captain that we be resulted to send them in. * * *

It was a pitiable sight to see decrepid veterans who had perhaps made the supreme effort of their lives to be there to see their dear old flags when found, beging, while the tears ran down their winkled cheeks to be permitted to "inst."

Captain's consent, notwithstanding his by the State laws, and carries out every promise faithfully. If you want a copy of its free book, just send your name and address, no money, to the American College of Sciences, Dept. P E 19, 420 Walnut Street, wrinkled cheeks to be permitted to "inst." and a citizen rode up, reporting that Price was in camp. We started for camp on a dead run. When we reached the top of the hill we were out of breath. Hoskison was about 10 feet ahead of me; Bill had fallen behind, and had been captured by the rebels. We found our men in line story, which he says he has often told the rebels. We found our men in line about half a mile outside of camp. My brother, J. B. Cline, had saddled my horse and was holding him. I mounted and fell into line just as the Confederates attacked. We learned afterwards that Bill estable. We learned afterwards that Bill es- life. caped.

CROSSING LYNCH'S CREEK.

John W. Blume, Co. C, 66th Ind., asks if the members of the First Brigade, Fourth Division, Fifteenth Corps, remember the crossing of Lynch's Creek, S. C. He says: "I have forgotten the date, but it was some time in February, 1865; the 2d Iowa had the advance; my regiment followed the 2d. When we reached followed the 2d. When we reached Lynch's Creek it was out of its banks, and we had to wade through the water to get to the bridge. The water was about knee-deep on the west side, but on the east side, for about a quarter of a mile, the road was through a dense jungle of east side, for about a quarter of a mile, the road was through a dense jungle of briers, grapevines and underbrush, and the depth of the water varied from one to four and a half feet. And cold! Holy Moses, that was the coldest water I ever waded through. Most of our boys had taken off their clothes and had them tied in bundles, which they carried on their heads. When the 2d Iowa boys had near heads. When the 2d Iowa boys had near the stool chests, etc. U. S. MFG. Co., Dept. GG., 43 E. Van Buren St., Chicago, III.

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ranks, and marched them to the river bank, where they had left their clothes. I think no other troops in our brigade crossed the creek until two days later."

THAT FLORENCE DOG.

Comrade Jacob Stambaugh, Co. I, 19th Ohio, writing from Bayard, Ohio, that he noticed the item in The National Tribune of May 15, written by James Lisenby, of Spring Creek, Tenn., referring to the stealing of the dog from one of the guards at Florence prison-pen, and serving the animal baked. He says that he is the man who found the dog's thead and was arrested and taken out before Col. Iverson, at that time in command of the prison. It seemed to be the intention of the guards to have him shot, but Col. Iverson was rather a good-natured man, and listened to the explanation that Comrade Stambaugh had had nothbut Col. Iverson was rather a good-natured man, and listened to the explanation that Comrade Stambaugh had had nothing to do with stealing the dog, or he would have been eating some of the baked meat instead of putting up with the leavings, which he had merely found. He is

ly reached the land the Johnnies opened fire on them. Col. Jim Wever ordered his men to double-quick; a great splashing of water followed, and the 2d Iowa boys reached the land, piled their clothes in a heap and took after the Johnnies. They chased them nearly a mile before Col. Wever ordered a halt, formed his men in ranks, and marched them to the river

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